

§ 173.170

wash step: Add 6 milliliters of purified isooctane and remove the solvents by vacuum evaporation at 45 °C to constant volume, i.e., 0.5 milliliter. Cool the *n*-hexadecane residue and transfer the solution to an 0.5-milliliter microcuvette. Determine the absorbance of this solution compared to purified *n*-hexadecane as reference. Correct the absorbance values for any absorbance derived from the control reagent blank. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed, the samples meet the ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

The reagent blank is prepared by using 200 milliliters of purified water in place of the citric acid solution and carrying the water sample through the procedure. The typical control reagent blank should not exceed 0.03 absorbance per centimeter path length between 280 and 299 nanometers, 0.02 absorbance per centimeter path length between 300 and 359 nanometers, and 0.01 absorbance per centimeter path length between 360 and 400 nanometers.

[42 FR 14491, Mar. 15, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 11838, Mar. 19, 1982; 49 FR 10106, Mar. 19, 1984; 54 FR 24897, June 12, 1989]

§ 173.170 Aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase II.

The food additive aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase II may be safely used in the development of genetically modified cotton, oilseed rape, and tomatoes in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The food additive is the enzyme aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase II (CAS Reg. No. 58943-39-8) which catalyzes the phosphorylation of certain aminoglycoside antibiotics, including kanamycin, neomycin, and gentamicin.

(b) Aminoglycoside 3'-phosphotransferase II is encoded by the *kan^r* gene originally isolated from transposon Tn⁵ of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*.

(c) The level of the additive does not exceed the amount reasonably required for selection of plant cells carrying the *kan^r* gene along with the genetic material of interest.

[59 FR 26711, May 23, 1994]

Subpart C—Solvents, Lubricants, Release Agents and Related Substances

§ 173.210 Acetone.

A tolerance of 30 parts per million is established for acetone in spice

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oleoresins when present therein as a residue from the extraction of spice.

§ 173.220 1,3-Butylene glycol.

1,3-Butylene glycol (1,3-butanediol) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) The substance meets the following specifications:

(1) 1,3-Butylene glycol content: Not less than 99 percent.

(2) Specific gravity at 20/20 °C: 1.004 to 1.006.

(3) Distillation range: 200°–215 °C.

(b) It is used in the minimum amount required to perform its intended effect.

(c) It is used as a solvent for natural and synthetic flavoring substances except where standards of identity issued under section 401 of the act preclude such use.

§ 173.228 Ethyl acetate.

Ethyl acetate (CAS Reg. No. 141-78-6) may be safely used in food in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) The additive meets the specifications of the Food Chemicals Codex,¹ (Ethyl Acetate; p. 372, 3d Ed., 1981), which are incorporated by reference.

(b) The additive is used in accordance with current good manufacturing practice as a solvent in the decaffeination of coffee and tea.

[47 FR 146, Jan. 5, 1982, as amended at 49 FR 28548, July 13, 1984]

§ 173.230 Ethylene dichloride.

A tolerance of 30 parts per million is established for ethylene dichloride in spice oleoresins when present therein as a residue from the extraction of spice; *Provided, however*, That if residues of other chlorinated solvents are also present the total of all residues of such solvents shall not exceed 30 parts per million.

¹Copies may be obtained from: National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20418 or examined at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC 20408.